The importations in August and September will be unusually heavy, judging from the amount of merchandise now known t We learn that the ship Harriet and Jessie, shortly expect

to arrive from Boston, has been chartered by the American Guano Company, to load guano at the Islands explored by Capt. Paty, in the Liholiho. The Kamoi brought a quantity of wheat, of the new cro from Kahului, on Saturday, and the mill has commenced grind-

ing. The brig Advance sailed for Oregon on Tuesday, with a small cargo of sugar, coffee, pulu, &c. SUGAR-The Advance cleared the market completely, tak ing all that was in first hands. The plantation at East Mau has commenced grinding, and a small quantity of the new crop has been received. The Chinese planters prefer to ship their sugar to selling in this market. Sales of 12,000th No. 1 Koloa, at about 10ic : No 2, in bbls, at about 8ic.

FLOUR-The market is heavy, stock large, and no immedi ate demand. Small parcels were tried at auction, and mostly withdrawn, bids only reaching \$9@\$9 50. TEA-Sales of 30 boxes black, infector, in papers, at 25@27c

COFFEE-Small sales have been made at about 111 @12

CORN-Domestic sold at 11@11.

OATS-Jobbing slowly at 2ic. CLOTHING-At auction, on Tuesday, was sold a quanti of U. S. Army clothing, consisting of 2000 private's jackets, pants and shirts, brought from Oregon, at 25c. apiece-Gover

ment the purchaser. Serguant's shirts and pants sold at 38c. LUMBER—Considerable demand, and jobbing freely at \$40 PM. We estimate the stock at about 300,000 feet, of all de-HIDES-The trade in hides, throughout the Islands, is pretty brisk, and the information in the following item, which we find find in the Alta California of June 17, may interest dealers

"We notice that a heavy decline has taken place at the East in the hide market. During several months past prices have steadily advanced, reaching a point nearly double what they were two years since. The 'bubble has burst,' however, a tonterial falling off in prices having taken place within a few weeks preceding the departure of the mail just arrived, with an almost certain prospect of a still further reduction. In view of the high rates which have prevailed, importation has been stimulated in an unusual degree; the consequence is a great accumulation of stock, which must have the effect of keeping the market depressed for some time to come. As it may prove interesting to many of our readers, we give the following from Leroy Brothers' Circular, dated New York, May 16, 1857 Stock of hides on hand at date,

ate to the high rates in New York, must come down in the same ratio to the reduced figures." LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Of course the price of hides here, which has been proportion

Sides of Leather on hand at date,
" same time last year,
Leather and Hides on hand this year more than last,

San Francisco - - - June 24 | Paris - - - - - May Pasama, N. G. - " 1 Hongkong - Mar 1 New York - - May 20 Melbourne, N. S. W., May London - " 7 Tahiti - June

Sides of Leather on hand at date,

For San Francisco, per Yaukee, about the 25th Inst-For Lahaina, per Kamehameha, to-day. For Kawainan, per Mary, on Menday. For Kawai, per John Young on Friday.

### PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I. ARRIVALS.

July 9-4 P. M .- Am schr Queea of the West, Lovell, 15 days from San Francisco,
10—Schr Kamoi, Hobron, from Kahului and Lahaina.
10—Schr Mary, Berrill, from Kawaihae.
11—Am brigantine Morning Star, Moore, 16 days from Marquesas, via Hilo and Lahaina. 11—Schr Alice, Rye, from Kona, Hawaii. 12—Schr Kamehameha IV, from Kohala. 15—Schr Kinoole, from Molokai, with cattle,

DEPARTURES. July 10-1 P. M .- Schr Julius Pringle, Hughes, for San Fran cisco.

10—Schr Sally, for Hilo, via intermediate ports.

11—Am whaleship Poiar Star, Weeks, for cruis

Iline.

11—Schr Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina and ports on Maul.

14—Haw brig Advance, Robinson, for Portland Oregen.

14—Haw schr Kalama, (late Queen of West) Lovell, for Kawainne via Lahaina. 15—Schr Karret, Chadwick, for Lahaina and Kahuini. 15—Schr Alice, Rye, for Roma, Hawaii.

# MEMORANDA.

The schooner Mary has had a new mainmast put in during the past week, the old most having been sprung and found de fective. The Mary will resume her trips about Monday next. Her last trip to Kawaihae occupied seven days-passage down 30 hours. Her previous trip occupied 6 days; time from Kawaihae to Honolulu, 22 hours.

The Morning Star experienced head winds throughout the passage to the Marquesas-thirty days. On her return, she was but twelve days to Hills; from Hills to Labaina twenty hours, and from Lahaina to Diamond Head seven hours. Say no versels during her absence. She will be hove down to-day, to have some repairs made to her copper, and will sail for Micronesia in about three weeks.

Marine Telegraph Notice. requested to take notice that a Marine Telegraph has been crected or the ridge connecting Diamond Head with the mountains inland, and all vessels passing within ten miles of the head will be reported. China bound vessels can display their signals without calling out a pilot The national ensign at the main or fore is a signal for having a United States mail on board for Honolulu. This signal should be displayed at the fore only when a pilot it wanted. Vessels can run along within two miles of the shore with perfect safety, and without losing the trade

VESSELS IN PORT.-JULY 15.

Am bark Yankee, Smith, Hum brig Hero, Moeller, British bark Gambia. Ship John Marsbalt, Pendleton.

Schr Excel, Antonio, repairing Sch Haalillo, for Hawaii. Schr Mary, repairing. Schr Kamehameha IV.

# INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

FROM KARULUI-Per Kamoi, July 10-23 kegs sugar, 3 bags 15 banches bananas, 45 hides, 150 goat skins, 2 bils whale oil, 12 tons wheat, 1 cord firewood, 2 horses, 45 sheep.

FOR KARULTT—Per Kamoi—3500 feet lumber, 4000 shingles, 5 kegs nails, 106 pags mise, 56 empty barrels.

FROM KAWAIMAN—Per Mary, July 10—17 bales wool, 22 hides, 2 casks tallow, 10 kegs butter, 35 cattle, 13 sheep, 5

# EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

PASSENGERS.

For Astoria —per brig Advance—R Coyt, A Medaille, David ourchier, M Flores, Jose Taeshies, Mrs Hildge and 8 children.

FOR LAHAINA—Per Maria, July 11—Mr and Mrs Rivet and child, Mrs A G Chandler, Rev J D Strong, tady and 2 children, Rev A Bishop, Capt H Bigelow, Geo W Macy, Mr Dederick, and about 40 natives.

FROM KAHULUI AND LAHAINA—per Kamol, July 10—L H wife and son, Master Waterhouse, Jno Miller, Cap Haydon Coggeshall, Capt P H Treadway and lady Illips, Dr Kean, Sameing, James Robertson, and St

FOR KAWAHRAE—Per Kajama, July 14—E P Adams.
FOR KAWAHRAE—Per Mary, July 10—F Spencer, Geo W Macy, and 31 deck passengers.
FOR LAHAINA—per Kamoi, July 15—S Hoffm. yer, John Miler, Master Waterhouse, Samsing, and 25 deck passengers.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

this port, with cargo of sheep.
rk from Puget Sound, bound to Sydney, may be

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

Persons desirous of mailing papers, can procure them at our ounter neatly done up in wrappers, five copies for 50 ce. ts, or twelve copies for a dollar Single Copies 124 cents each. AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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B. LINDSEY, Ed. Ship J.ist. Kona, Hawaii Koloa, Kanai

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

Cruise of the Morning Star.

The Morning Star left Honolulu May 1st and arrived at the Marqueris May 30th, but did not reach Hivaoa until the 4th of June. She experienced head winds or calms all the passage. All the missionaries were found to be well, and although destitute of solid tood, shoeless and saltkss, were found happy and rejoicing in hope of success. As they were on the eve of a general meeting, the packet was immediately dispatched to bring the family from Fatuhiva. Kekela accompanied to remove the effects which remained after the new stations were taken on Hivaoa.

On the 8th of June she left Omoa Bay with the Missionary Kaiwi and family and form of the members of his congregation with their wives for Paumau Bay, Hivaoa, where the effects of Kekela were to be landed-and on the 11th she arrived at Hanaahi Bay, the station of Mr. Bicknell, where she took in ballast and wood, while the mission were transacting their business. On Sun day, June 14, Daniela Tohutete was baptized and admitted into the Mission Church of Hivaoa He is the first convert on this island and has given evidence of piety to Mr. Bicknell, his teacher, for the past twelve months.

While Iving at anchor here, the Morning Star parted her cable (a bad link). Her spare anchor was let go in a moment, which brought her to and the efficient labors of the men, assisted by the missionaries and their helpers, soon put her out of danger. On the 20th of June she got under way for Hanatakuua, where there is a fine watering place, and where the supplies for Kauwealoha were landed. The general meeting being adjourned, it was deemed advisable to return Kaiwi (who had been ordained as pastor of the church in Omoa,) and his company to Omoa, which was accordingly done, and on the 24th of June at 5 P. M., she left Fatuhiva for Hilo.

The people at the Marquesas were highly pleased with the Hokuao. She was a cup of gladness to the missionaries hearts the whole time she remained. They have prospered highly in their work, especially since the new stations have been taken upon Hivaoa. Their greatest work of success and the occasion of great satisfaction, is the progress made by the children in education. Although only two or three months under instruction, they have exhausted their whole catalogue of books. The mission has consequently deputized Mr. James Bicknell to superintend in this city the publication of a reading book, John's Gospel, the Sermon on the Mount, &c During his absence Kaukau will occupy his station, as this was the only condition on which he would consent to leave his work.

On her return from the Marquesas, the Morning Star arrived at Hilo on the evening of the 6th inst., 12 days from Fatubiva, being hindered only two days in the variables. She touched at Lahaina on her passage down, and arrived here on the morning of the 11th, having been absent seventy-two days.

HARBORS OF HIVAOA .- Capt. Moore has furnished us with the following sailing directions, which may be of service to shipmasters wishing to visit the Marquesas for supplies.

Bring the Island of Fetouhougo or Hood's Island to bear N. N. W. ten miles. If wishing to go into Paumau Bay, which is the easternmost, steer boldly in, hugging the shore on the port hand, and the mouth of the bay will plainly open, in the bottom of which the Catholic Chapel is a prominent object. The starboard head is a high, sugar-loaf mountain, on the top of which are several small hillocks. The port head, going in, may be known by a large, black rock, on the apex of a hill close aboard. As you enter the bay just steer clear of a large ledge of sunken rocks which appear about five feet above water, and let go your working anchor about forty yards to the leeward of it. Pay out thirty fathoms and drop your best bower under foot, then run out a kylge astern to keep from swinging, as there is a strong undertow. Ten fathoms will be about the depth of water. In going out it will be well to make fast a small hawser to the ledge and heave up both anchors and make sail, laying clear of the lee point without difficulty.

HANAAHI BAY-is three miles to the westward of Paumau. There are no distinctive landmarks here and the bay is small, but affords good anchorage. Fifteen fathoms is found square with the heads. Keep nearest to the eastern side of

HANAKAKUUA BAY-is the next bay to the westward of Hanaahi. This bay is easy of access and egress, and affords an excellent place for watering. Hogs, poultry, bananas, bread-fruit, and other esculents in abundance. The next bay to the westward is Hanatitapa. This bay may be known by a magnificent waterfall which may be seen at the distance of ten miles. The water rushes over a dark, perpendicular rock, and falls between two hundred and three hundred feet, where, striking the surface of a smooth, declining rock, it is broken into foam and spray, producing a scene of beauty in nature scarcely ever equalled. The bay looks into the S. E. and is two miles east of the waterfall. During December, January, February and March no vessel should anchor in these northern and southern bays. The whale ship Panama, of Sag Harbor, was wrecked here in a gale from N. W. There is a land-locked harbor on the south side, I am informed, affording good anchorage.

ISLAND of FATURIVA .- This island is about broad. On approaching the land from the S. S. W., a high and remarkable mountain will be observed, forming, at its base a point, which lies in lat. 10° 30' 30" S., lon. 138° 43' 13" W. Immediately to the northward of this point is Omoa Bay, with good anchorage, with the following depths of water

- 25 fathoms, Square with the heads, Fifty vards in, - - 14 do Fifty yards further in. -22 do From this depth it gradually shoals to the shore, where there is considerable surfat all times. Pigs, poultry, bananas, cocoanuts and bread-fruit can be obtained on reasonable terms. Water is not

easily obtained. There is plenty near by, but

the casks are liable to get stove on the stones by

In standing to the northward, along shore, ressels should not approach too near that high, northwestern bluff, as the tide sweeps along owerfully, and the wind is always baffling. FETUREGU, OR HOOD'S ISLAND .- A sunkenreef we are informed, lies one or two miles from this but in what direction could not be clearly

statements in rech other. Westerly arters of a mile per

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The past has been an extremely quiet week Business of most kinds is at a standstill, and the auction rooms have barely found sufficient customers to make any sales. More than usual sickness prevails in the town, principally influenza caused by the sudden changes of the atmosphere. The high winds on Friday and Saturday last, left many com plaining of severe colds and other ills.

THE NEXT MAIL FROM THE U. S -We somewhat expect the New York mail of June 5th by the clipper ship "Southern Cross," which would leave San Francisco about July 8th, and may be expected about the 22d inst. But our advices in regard to this vessel

QUERY .- Can any valid reason be given why no attempt is made by this government to arrest and bring to trial, Lyman B. Swan, who continues sporting on the beach in San Francisco and laughing at the inefficiency of our government and its officials in bringing him to justice?

FOREIGN SEEDS .- The Agricultural Society has never been doing more for the benefit of these islands than at present, though with less display than in former years. The systematic importation of seeds shrubs and trees, is what we have long needed. Dr. Hillebrand, the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, has recently received seeds and shrubs from Sydney, Melbourne, Tahiti, Peru, and Marquesas. Over fifty varieties of seeds are in his hands for distribution. Among the tree seeds, are the arbor vitæ, ian community was so modified as to resemble cypress, casuarina, several kinds of acacia. four that sustained by the Home Missionary Society kinds of high shade trees from Fatuhiva, and eight to the Christian community in the new settlevarieties of hedge plants. Those who have the opportunity and wish to experiment with hedges or

trees, will be supplied on application to Dr. H. J. F. Chamberlain Esq., who recently returned in the Morning Star from a visit to the Marquesas, has brought a most valuable addition to the varieties of trees now here, he having brought from these for the Agricultural Society, a quantity of seeds of forest trees &c. among which are the following, as described

1. The Ihi, a large hard-wood tree, growing luxuriantly to a height of sixty feet, and bearing a nut, whose kernel furnishes food in times of scarcity. 2. The Roae, a magnificent shade-tree, with wide spreading branches, bearing a nut as palatable as the

S. The Katu, a tree of great height, and very ornamental; said to be a poison tree, though it is sup-

posed to be so only to fish. 4. The Koa, an evergreen, resembling the cedar, having its leaves long, like the pine, and jointed; grows in exposed and dry situations, similar to the sides and summits of Punchbowl and Diamond Head. All these trees are valuable for timber, as well as ornamental, and seeds can be had of Dr. H.

PINEAPPLES.-The Morning Star brought about 300 plants of Marquesan pineapples, which have been sent up to be planted on East Maui. It is supposed that they produce a better fruit than our pineapples. The size and quality of this fruit, we think, will be found to differ according to the cultivation it being allowed to grow where they can. On the island of Taboga, near Panama, pineapples are cultivated with care, and we have seen ten acre fields growing, kept as free from weeds as cane or corn. The effect which cultivation produces in the yield, is perhaps greater than in any other fruit.

TYPE AND TYPE SETTING .- Some of our readers have expressed a desire to know the comparative size of the Commercial and Polynesian, in the shape these papers are now printed. We have therefore had the types measured, and find the following result. Perhaps it is not known by all that types are measured by the letter m, and each page, column or handful is said to contain so many ems. The last number of this paper contained 215,000 ems, the last number of the Polynesian contained 102,000 ems. Of these types the Polynesian resets weekly for its readers about 55,000 ems, the Commercial resets weekly 76,000 ems.

WHEAT AND FLOUR .- We are glad to perceive that the mill has commenced grinding again, after lying idle for four or five months. The Kamoi brought from Kahului about ten tons of wheat. This lot is much inferior in the color and size of the berry to the average of last year's wheat. It turns out a good and sweet article of flour, however. We ought to mention here that new stones for grinding the wheat have recently been put up, which it is thought will not only grind faster but produce a better article of flour than the old stones. An importation of wheat from Oregon, where it can be had cheap would doubtless improve the quality of the flour made. The Advance and Metropolis afford good opportunities for pro- trustees, as the following resolution adopted curing the grain, without the risk attending the importation of flour in lumber vessels.

SHIP'S SPARS,-Honolulu is acquiring a reputation for the superior masts furnished at the shipyards. All the vessels lately fitted out here have had as good masts as could have been found in any port in the world. Those who wish to see a beautiful spar should look at the new main mast of the schooner Mary, which is seventy feet in length, and was hewn out by der his charge. We also desire to bear testimony Messrs. Robinson & Co. The timber is northwest to the untiring fidelity and kindness with which pine, from Puget Island, and a good supply of spars are kept constantly on hand.

THE NEW DRUG STORE, recently erected by Dr. Hoffmann, on the lot adjoining Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., is a very neat model, taken from faderland. The doctor has had considerable experience in building and fitting drug stores, and this comes nearer perfection than any previous attempt. It is almost needless to add that the doctor is always on hand when wanted, and that his stock comprises the choicest and freshest drugs and medicines to be found here.

for the good of the whole community. Their Our neighbor must be hard pushed for subject matter to discourse on, when he can find nothing to say but contradict the statement which everybody knows has truth at the bottom of it, that the governhave said and done in the whole matter. ment printing "concern" costs "\$12,000 to \$15,-000" a year, a fact which the next Legislature will probably investigate. If the Rev. gentleman of Maall at once; but we have been preparing the way kawao, with whom the Polynesian appears fond of for something as near a college as our circumsparring, never utters any greater libel than the bove fact, he need fear no damage.

"Some Pumpkins."-We were surprised a few days ago, with a half dozen fine squashes, sent up from Waislus by W. Chamberlain Esq. On measuring, the largest of them proved to be five feet and mies and preparatory schools in the country. It ten inches in circumference. They were all of the will take time to get a college in the true sense Valparaise variety, which is considered the best fla- of the term,-Rome was not built in a day-but vored for the table. Now that Waialua has her name if we never begin we never shall have one. It up, we shall expect to hear some reports from other easy to sneer at our incipient efforts, and so

REV. MR. SMITH, the Unitarian Minister, who expected here soon, arrived at San Francisco, we learn, a day or two before the Yankee sailed. He will probably come down in the Fanny Major, if no earlier opportunity offers.

The Yankee is making a somewhat longer stay here than usual, and is being caulked, painted, and thoroughly renovated for her next trip. Capt Smith, and the owners and agents spare neither pain or expense to keep this favorite packet in first rate order, and are well rewarded in the universal popularity she has obtained.

SUPREME COURT .- In the Nile case which occupied he court three days, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged after consulting eight hours on the case. They stood seven for defendants, five for laintiff. The court is still occupied with native ases, but closes its session this morning.

MARQUESAS .- For the report of the cruise of the ission schooner we are indebted to Judge Chamberlain, who was a pass nger in her. The harbor notes are furnished by Capt. Moore. Subser ours residing in Nuuana Valley can have

\$10,000. Things the Commercial left at their residences by 9 o'clock men of wealth among us who or earlier on the morning of publication, by leaving terest in the enterprise? We should their orders at our counter.

that parsimony is not economy; a very liberal [Correspondence of the Pacific Com. Advertiser.] expenditure may be an essential part of true conomy. Now is the time for effort. If we with the importance of having the sympathy and efficient co-operation of the community here, in who are most interested are united and earnest,

order to secure sympathy and co-operation abroad. our success is certain. appointed me to lay before the public a statemen

SIR:-The trustees of Oahu College, imp

of facts in regard to the college. This appoint

ment I received a month ago, but, owing to

pressure of duties on my return home from Oahu

I have not been able to attend to it until now

Meanwhile I have been pained to see statement

and insinuations in the Advertiser, presenting the

The Punahou School, out of which Oahu Col

education of the children of the American dis-

A. B. C. F. M., who also supported the mission

their obligations to support their own institu

withdraw their patronage. Many of the churche

government, and in the year 1853 the mission

In this new state of things the Board were de

sirous of placing the means of educating our chil-

dren on such a basis, that they might be freed

from the burden of supporting the Punaho

School. For this end the school must be endowed

with such a sum, that its interest would pay the

salaries of the teachers. But the Board assured

us that we could not obtain the sum necessary,

permanence, which nothing but a charter incor-

Although we did not then feel the immediate

pressing necessity for a college, yet it was mani-

fest that this necessity was very near at hand,

that the same causes that had demanded the es

tablishment of the academy would soon requir

the college too; for the great majority of parents.

whose children will soon need such an institu-

tion, could not afford to send their children to

schools thousands of miles distant in order to se-

cure a liberal education, and the anxiety that

afflict the parent's heart in exposing his children

to the dangers that beset them far from home,

would deter many, and thus leave the intellectual

fore that we must have an institution of our own,

that our children need the home influences in

forming their characters, that they need the re-

for Oahu College.

straints and guidance which none but parents can

We applied to our friends, the A. B. C. F. M

to select and send us a president; one year

elapsed and saill they had not found the man.

At this time Mr. E.I.G. Beckwith, who had es-

tablished a high reputation as instructor of youth

by his success in the Royal School, determined to

resign his post there and return to the United

States. We invited him to Punahou, and chose

him as the first president of the college. Although

he was unwilling to settle down for life to teach

the primary branches, which were his chief em-

ployment in the Royal School, yet he consented

to take hold and help build up a college. And

this has saved him as a teacher to the islands; if

he had not gone to Punahou, he would have been

in the United States long ago. Neither he nor

his brother George, our professor of languages

is dependent on Punahou for a place or for a liv-

ing. The high order of talents which they pos

sess is always in demand. Their consenting to

remain with us was a self-denying act, on their

part, arising from a desire to do good to a needy

The trustees, in common with others, whose

children have enjoyed the privileges of the Puna

hou School, have a very high esteem for Mr. Dole,

and feel grateful for his long and valuable ser-

vices in the Punahou School. He carries with

him the hearty good wishes and esteem of all the

" Resolved, That, in accepting the resignation

of Brother Dole, we beg to assure him of our un-

diminished esteem and sincere christian affection

and our grateful sense of the earnestness, zeal

and fidelity with which for fourteen years past he

has labored to promote the intellectual advance-

ment and spiritual good of the pupils placed un-

his companion has discharged the duties which

have devolved upon her, in the department in

which she has been called to labor : and our most

cordial good wishes and earnest prayer that God's

blessing will accompany our brother and sister,

The trustees accepted Mr. Dole's resignation,

into any new sphere of labor upon which they

not because they undervalued his services or his

worth, but because they believed they could thu

secure a permanent institution of high character

was no selfishness about it and they are willing

that the whole world should know all that they

We never expected to have a full blown college

We have not neglected to teach the preparatory

branches, and the teaching of these branche

lege, until superceded by establishment of acade-

haps some were found who sneered at the log col-

lege out of which grew the venerable Nassau Hall.

We hope to lay the foundations of an institution

that shall shed light and blessings upon the

islands and coasts of the Pacific for ages to come,

It is intended that it shall be a national of

testant institution, where any of our youth car be educated who can produce satisfactory evi

exclusively for the children of Missionaries. All

who have children whom they wish to place in

dence of good moral character. It is no lo

such a school are interested in our success,

we call in them to lend a helping band

nation is interested in our success.

secure as a people only so long as

eans of developing the moral and

The gods help those who help

We must show ourselves in carnest if

secure success. His Majesty's Government come forward with a liberal subscripti

spected abroad, but respect and

are never awarded as a favo

worth and substantial good que

wealth of the ration.

mend them. To secure these we

must of necessity form a department in the

unanimously at the time will show.

porating it as a college could give it.

ments in the United States.

case in a false light.

It was deemed important by the Board of Trustees that the President visit the U. States bebefore the college should go into full operation, to confer there with the leading minds engaged practically in the work of education, to secure a suitable Board of Professors, who can work harmoniously and efficiently together, to select class books for the college library and apparatus, and co-operate with the friends of the institution in lege has grown, was established in 1841 for the the U. States in securing funds for the endowment. He accordingly set out on his voyage thither last sionaries at the islands and was supported by the

Notwithstanding he had gone, our friends there As the people here began to appreciate the blessbelieving that one who had witnessed the rise ings brought to them by the mission, and to feel and progress of Hawaiian civilization, would be able to present the claims of our institution in a tions, the American Board began gradually to clearer and stronger light to those on whom we rely for aid, invited Rev. R. Armstrong to go and congregations assumed the entire support of across the waters and help in the same work. their pastors, and all the rest contributed more or The trustees cordially approved of the suggestion less toward their pastor's support. The Seminary and gave him a commission to on their be of Lahainaluna was transferred to the Hawaiian him from his post, as President of the Board of ries and churches here assumed the position of Education, till he can accomplish this agency, an independent Christian community, and the reand he is now on his way. May the blessings of lation of the American Board to this new Christheaven attend him and crown his efforts with Very respectfully, W. P. ALEXANDER,

In behalf of the Trustees. Wailuku, Ju. 1857.

Oh! Mr. Editor, what is the mat all my relatives, and, I believe, all my fried the sorest heads, the weakest stomachs, and the faintest appetites imaginable. A horrible suspicion has crossed my mind that that chap on the summit of Konahuanui, who regulated the weather for us last season, is trying his experiments on us again. Canunless our institution possessed a character of not the "rifles" be called out to exterminate the

But what an intense satisfaction it is to each one us, Mr. Editor, as we bathe our aching heads, to know that we are only afflicted with the " orevailing spi demic"-" misery loves company"-and what lots of company we have in this instance.

Some say that the Yankee is the cause of this epidemic, that the passengers who arrived in her all experienced what they facetiously called the "Yankee fever," and have introduced it amongst us. Base Yankee that you are; I shall put camphor in my hat the next time I see you coming. Talk about vellow flags and quarantines, why, Mr. Editor, that Yankee ought to be wreathed in yellow from stem to stern Unkind Yankee! And, as for Capt. Smith, if he had not been sorely affected himself with the "epidemic." wealth of the nation undeveloped. We felt there-I should feel inclined to visit him with a terrible anathema. Yours, feverishly, A VICTIM

To the " prevailing epidemic."

Sin :- Can you inform me and the public : give; we therefore applied, four years ago, to ally, if there is any law in existence to prevent boys the Hawaiian government and obtained a charter from running or playing in the streets of our town. Only a few days since three boys were playing and running in the street in front of my premises, and up walks a constable and threatens them with the fort, unless they immediately desist from doing so. Now if there is any law in existence to prevent boys from running or playing in the streets without interfering with any one I think the public generally are not acquainted with it, and should be made so. I have examined the Penal Code and can find nothing there that makes it an offense, and if there is no law to prevent them, then that was an outrage upon their rights, and should not be allowed to pass by unno-Yours, &c., A CITIZEN.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

From our files of exchange papers, we glean a variety of interesting news from all parts of the world : counted that the guns cast at West Point for the new steam frigate Niagara will throw a 130 pound shell four miles. The latest news from Great Salt Lake indicates that

the Mormons are organizing to resist the Federal A wager to pick up one hundred eggs, distant one yard from each other, and return with them singly to a basket, within an hour, was won at Keyport last

week-the feat being performed in about 55 minutes. PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, is hard to lere is his last: "The Louisville Democrat blished hereafter on Sunday. Having broken all the rest of the commandments, it is nov

A man ramed Aaron Bedbug, of Montgomery county, Kt., intends petitioning the legislature to change his name. He says that his sweet-heart, whose name is Olivia, is unwilling that he should be called A. Bedbug, she O. Bedbug, and the little ones

The depression in business in New-York is loudly complained of by the shipping interests. It is estimated that vessels to the value of twenty-five millions of dollars are lying in the New-York harbor, most of them without employment; and those that have found something to do, have accepted it at rates

A correspondent of the Society of Arts in Guate-mala says glyceriae is invaluable for a tropical traveler; a little of it applied to a musquito bite instantly relieves; "no scratching and sores on the legs as before; it is perfectly marvellous, and I would not travel on these coasts without it now.' nial, the Emperor, unexpectedly, threw himself on his knees, before the emment Cardinal, and solicited

nediction. The Empress and the Prince perial were favored likewise, with an affectionate BEATH OF A SCHOLAR FROM A WHIPPING .- The Newark Daily Advertiser says that a boy in one of the public schools of Newark was whipped by the teacher, who held his head downward between his motives have been upright and disinterested, there mess while he inflicted the punishment. The hold-

downward created a rush of blood to sing brain fever, and death a few days The Boston folks are planning a trip to Europe the omming summer. The Times says :- An excursion of fifty or sixty gentlemen from Boston to visit England, Scotland and France, and to occupy two months in all, is being arranged by Messrs E. A Cur-tis and E. L. Mischell, of this city; the date of start-

being the 27th of June; and the price of a ticket, Next to the Treasury of the United States, the artment of New York city is the most formidable in the country. The total receipts in 1856 were nearly \$21,000,000, and the disbursements \$20,500,000. The valuation of real and personal state in the city for 1856 was \$512,000,000, which is the actual market price would undoubtedly

ite of capital punishment, the crime of murder dees may sentence to death, chaplains may exhort id Calcraft may pinion upon improved principles to the fatal bolt, and usher murderers into another ed, but all this will not stop the bloody deeds of

Lady Franklin has purchased a clipper for another etic voyage, and given the command of it to Capt. Clintock, who has had considerable experience in a navigation of those seas.

France is quiet. The Archduke Constantine of Russia had arrived in Paris, from Toulon, and was received with becoming honor. A general meeting of the Credit Mobilier Society was held in Paris on the 28th ult. The dividend was fixed at 90f. per share, making, with 25f. paid in the shape of interest, a total listribution of 115f. per share of 500f. for the past

Tim Monmons .- Washington, May 17. Much in

Tim Monmons.—Washington, May 17. Much interest is excited here by the arrival of Hon. W. W. Drummond, late Judge of Utah Territory, who is now a guest at Brown's Hotel. To-day it seems to be well understood that Judge Drummond will be tendered the office of Governor of Utah, in case Major M'Calloch declines; and I have it from the Judge himself that he will accept upon condition that Gen. Harney is sent into that country, with a sufficient three to enable the officers to enforce the laws. In case Gen. Harney and Judge Drummond go to Utah, backed by the government, the Mormons will yield or be compelled to find refuge in another country. They are both cautious but bold men. RAFFLING FOR A BARY !- The Dubi

stopping a day or two, suddenly left, minus the baby, and did not return. The landlord happened over to Dubuque, and mentioning the circumstance to a couple of friends, married but childless, one of them proposed to adopt the little one as his own. The other immediately made the same proposition, when a dispute arose as to which of the would-be "parents" should have the infantile waif. Finally an appeal was made to the dice box. Quite a num gathered round the table, interested spectators of the singular contest, and the winner, named Kesler, was greeted with a shout of applause. The child is a pretty little girl three weeks old, and its new-found arents are brimming over with happiness.

A BRIDEGROOM RUSTICATING .- John Dean, who re

cently kicked up a great hub-bub among the Codfish aristocracy by marrying the wealthy Miss Boker, is rusticating in the pleasant little village of Franklin-ville, a few miles east of Riverhead. He is boarding in the family of Mr. John N. Sayre, and is being tutored and polished by Rev. Mr. Reed, a Congregational clergyman, preparatory to his debut among the fashionables in Fifth Avenue. It seems he was ent down there by his lawyer, and to avoid recognition he assumed the name of John Johnson. manner in which his true name and character leaked out was this wise: A few days after his arrival a etter was received by the worthy postmaster of that village, directed to John Johnson, and as there was a young farmer living in the neighborhood by that ame he took it our of the office and opened it. It roved to be from Dean's wife, and as it was filled with such matter as a good wife knows only how to write to an absent husband, John Johnson, farmer oncluded it was not for him, as he was not the owner of such a piece of animated luxury, so he returned it to the Post Office, and in a day or two John Johnson No. 2, i. c. John Dean, called and claimed it .- N. Y. News.

A FEARFUL LEAP .- The Niagara Falls says that on Saturday evening a Mrs. Flyry a laborer, jumped over the bank of the Niac She apparently struck in the top of a tree scent of about one hundred feet, and fell 1. to the bottom. When she left home she kissed he children, bid them good-bye, and told them to inform Mr. Flynn that he would see her no more. When found she was sitting very composedly, cogitating doubtless, on the uncertainty of human calculations cially when predicated on untried experiments She was considerably bruised and scratched, but not much more than frequently happen in an ordinary shindy. Intoxication has been assigned as the cause

The fifth volume of Macaulay's History of England is said to be nearly ready for the press, and may be expected in July. It will bring the narrative down to the death of William III., in 1702. Macaulay is said to have arrived at the conclusion, already drawn by the public, that it is wholly useless to continu the idea of writing a history of England down to such a recent date as he orginally intended. It is said he has been persuaded to close his history at the death of Queen Anne, in 1714-the actual close of the Stuart dynasty, as reigning monarchs.

Dr. Bellows, the eminent and eloquent Unitarian Clergyman of New York, lately delivered an oration before the Dramatic Fund Society, and for the benefit of that Fund. The discourse seems to have produced some surprise among his clerical brethren, as well as among the stricter professors of religion of nearly all classes, as it was a warm encoming Histrionic profession and a strong argument in favor of attending properly conducted Theatrical performances. The Reverend gentleman was direct and explicit on the subject, as may be seen by the very mencement of his discourse. He thus stated his premises, "I begin, then by asserting that (there is nothing essentially wron, in the stage, or in the player's vocation; nothing which should necessarily place the theater under the ban of the church, or the dramatic profession." This is open and aboveboard, and whatever his brethren or co-religionist, must confess to the ability and fairness with which he argues from them.

BEWARE OF BRANDY .- We warn the good people of this city, who occasionally take a little "for the stomach's sake," to beware how they drink brandy, or we should rather say, the red liquid which handed out to them under that name. known fact that there is scarcely a bar-room in city, however extensive, elegant or pretentious, that ontains a drop of the genuine article. Indeed, very little of it comes into the country from France, and what does come, commands an almost fabulous price -a price so great, at any rate, as to exclude it, almost entirely, from the retail trade. Indeed, even with the best will to sell a good article, the tavernkeeper cannot surely get it. The article which he buys under custom-house lock, and which unquestionably has come from France, is nothing more than a portion of the millions of gallons of "pure spirit," i. e. alcohol, which has been exported from this country, to receive in France, its coloring and its flavor from the essential "oil of Cognac," and then to be imported back. This is no illusion, but a fact Next day the Chinese Kungsi stated that they had of daily practice, and it would be safe to conclude town, is nothing but colored pure spirit, flavored

that any glass which you may take up at any bar i same may be said of the stuff that is furnished you in demijohns from the wholesale greers and liquor dealers, for family use, at the rate of five, six and seven dollars a gallon. Through the failure of the article of brandy in this country, not one-twentieth part of the demand made upon France can be supplied: and as the major part of this demand is for high. price brandy, it will at once be seen, what perilous stuff, even the most fastidious and careful drinkers are obliged to swallow The only safe course is, therefore, to abstain from calling for brandy altogether. There is but little good in it, even when it is est; and it has been saddled upon us as a national drink, in place of the comparatively harmless beverages chosen by other nations, by a school of red-faced old cocks, who, with the profundity, if not the sobriety of oracles, yoked our necks years ago, with the notion that a little brandy was "the best thing in the world for the stomach," especially after eating oysters-a double fallacy as has long ago been proved. We, therefore, advise that brandy be permitted to go out of fashion-at least while it is out of the country .-

Porter's Spirit of the Times. THE NEWBURG TRAGEDY .- REMARKABLE CASE OF IDENTITY.-The recent murder of a young woman ever in consequence of the re-appearance of Miss Sarah Bloom, who was supposed to be the murdered person. The fact that Miss Bloom's sister and others who examined the body, and from certain marks upon it pronounce but decidedly to be her sister, has been heretofore states, ad it altogether forms one of

The Newburg Daily News, of Monda says the whole town was electrified by the sunce-ment on Sunday, that Sarah Bloom had been alive, and then gives a brief account of her. It appears that when Mr. Jenkins left her, near Mr. Masten's house, she found no one at home, and then walked five miles to a friend's in Pleasant Valley, where the was immediately brought to Newburg, and the Coroner, on being satisfied that she was really the Sarah Bloom, liberated Jenkins, who had been imprisoned on suspicion of being her murderer. The News says that the person described in the testimony, as given in the Daily News, was her own descript on to a

the most remarkable cases of

remarkable degree. She has mark on her left eye-brow corresponding with the on the body. She has sister and Mrs. Masten. cut on one finger also tallies exactly. But mos ingular of all, a peculiar growth of the toes on the left foot, by which Can we wonder that the ensidered positive? The height

were still marked differences between the two. Bloom's hair is much finer and less in quantity. color varies by some shades. The noses are essentially dissimilar. Miss Bloom's is quite prominentthat of the murdered girl is a straight Grecian. The expression of the face must have been very unlike, the hands and feet are very similar.

Miss Bloom signifies her entire willingn main under charge of the Coroner until all question of her identity is put to rest. The foul murder i shrouded in deeper mystery than even. The officers are now without a single clue on which to start an investigation. The presumption now must be that the body was brought here from a distance. An excellent jury has been summoned on the inquest, and no effort, will be spared to ferret out the terrible

Loss of Ship Alice Mandell of this Port .- Hono

Kong, March 15th .- The Alice Mandell, whaler, has been wrecked on the Prates. She left this haror on 3d inst., and Capt. Dennis calculated that he was at least 30 miles from the shoal; but about a quarter to 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 7th, she suddenly struck upon the reef and immediately filled. One boat swamped alongside, and several men were drowned; three however managed to get upon the shoal. The remainder of the crew embarked in four boats, three of which arrived here on the morning of Tuesday; the fourth was picked up by the Danish brig John Christoph.

The Alice Mandell was a first class ship, of 418 ons, owned by Messrs. C. R. Tucker & Co., and was on her second royage. The ship and outfits were valued at about \$45,000, on which there was insured

21,000 at the Commercial Mutual Insurance Calic

tions a curiosity in the steamboat line which arrived at that port on Thursday from Philadelphia en route for Washington. The boat is a propeller of one and a half horse power, thirty-five feet long and six feet beam, and draws but two feet of water. The greatest curiosity about her is the engine, built on an entirel new plan, most compact in its form, and working with the regularity of clock-work. It will run with ten pounds of steam, but has been run with one hundred pounds, though worked usually with erty ds. The whole affair was built for a gentler of Washington, a nephew of President Buchanan. She crossed Chesapeake Bay during a strong south-easter. She burns wood, and can carry but a small amount of fuel, and consequently has to find a har-bor frequently in order to obtain fuel. Her name is the Atherton.—Boston Journal.

The Hotel Poisoning .- The New York Mirror ays that it is believed that not less than seven hun dred persons have been seriously and dangerously af-fected by the National Hotel poison, at Washington and some twenty or thirty deaths have occurred in consequence. There are still several persons very seriously ill in New York city, whose recovery is loubtful. Among others the Hou. Robert J. Walker is not yet entirely recovered from his severe attack. Senator Hale of New Hampshire has become a thin, lean man, under its ravages. It is now the opinion of many persons that there was a deliberate purpos to poison Mr. Buchanan; and that the disbolic to poison Mr. Buchanan; and that the di scoundrel hazarded the lives of thousands

KANSAS .- A special dispatch from Washing he New York Times states that intelligence had be received in that city that the Free State Party in Kansas, under the advice of Governor Robinson, had resolved to unite with Governor Walker in efforts to obtain a full expression of opinion on the subject slavery and will abandon their previous determinati of inactivity. It is said they have already aprize Governor Walker of this determination, and of their willingness and readiness to receive him as Governor SARAWAK .- The Straits Times gives the following

the subsequent terrible retribution:
On Tuesday last we issued an extra, giving anout. line of the recent outrages committed by the Chinese at Sarawak, particulars of which were brought from that place by the schooner Good Luck, which sailed on the 21st ultimo and arrived on the 10th inst. Although rumors had been current that the Kunesi contemplated resisting the authority of the local government, the latter appear to have treated the hatter with indifference. Suddenly, however, a lurge body, numbering about 200 Chinese, came down the river on or before the 17th February, and at midnight ommenced a most determined attack on the government people and property. They first produced on session of the two forts, one above and the other below the town of Ruchin (the seat of Rajah Brocke's authority,) which were only garrisoned by twelve men, and, having furnished themselves with all the arms and ammunition in the forts, they proceeded to the work of destruction upon which they had ventured. This was at midnight, when all were asless One party made an attack on the residence of Sr. Brooke, whilst the remainder assaulted the houses of

count of the revolt of the Chinese at Sarawak

Mr. Crookshank, the magistrate, and Mr. Middleton, Sir James Brooke succeeded in passing down the buth room and swam across a creek near his house, by which means he se seeded in gaining the Malay village; thither also there of the European residents hapily reached shortly afterwards. The assulant fired into Sir James Brooke's residence, killed Mr. Nicolets, (whose body was buried in the ruins) plundered the place of everything of value in their estimation, and set fire to the building, ruthlessly destroy. ing Sir James Brooke's excellent library, and the

tance, but that gentleman was overpowered; he defend. ed his amiable and recently married lady with the utmost gallantry. Mrs. Crookshank was brutally wounded before his eyes, and dragged away when he was no longer able to defend her. Mrs. Crookshank was believed to have been killed, but happily next morning she was found in the jungle. Her wounded body was covered with cocoanut leaves. She was, at least advices doing well.

Mr. Crookshank reached the Mission-house almost service of Sir James Brooke) was attacked; his house was fired, and two of his children unhappily perished in the flames. Mr. Wellington, metallurgist, in the service of the Borneo Company, guest of Mr. Middleton's, was killed and his head cut off. The Government treasury was plundered of everything it contained, which was considerable; nearly every European had placed his money there as the most secure lace, About \$10,000 belonging to the Borneo Company was carried off. In the course of a few hours a arge amout of government property was destroyed.

no hostile intentions against any one but persons connected with the government. During the day negoiations were opened with the Chinese and it was ar-Ialays, with the plunder they had obtained. At 4 P. M. they started up the river in their boats. The immediate cause of this frightful attempt to destroy the whole of the government European author-

ities at Sarawak is stated to be the stringent mea

ures which Sir James Brooke has found it expedient to adopt to prevent opium smuggling. returned from Sadong to the Sarawak river, but before he could land the Chinese Kungsi had a second time ventured down the river in great force-between five and six hundred

The steamer Sir James Brooke, from Singapore, hove in sight most timeously. The site of her anchor age formed the base of all her subsequent operation Sir James Brooke and his part at once proceeded it the steamer to Kuchin, and so the miscreants out of town.

The body or main force of the Chinese driven from were starved in the jungle. At the outset about on sumed a mode of irregular attack. The Dyaks were were undaunted; from their stronghold they ventu an attack in five prabus, and commenced ravag the banks of the river. The Kungsi landed and of Chinese stockade, where he landed with his party and carried the place without a repulse The Chinese. the stockade were cut in pieces; in half an hour t lost from 100 to 120 men; the rest in the stockall,

retreat it is impossible to say; it must be considerable

America. It fears however that the cable will profit

It is contracted for to bear a strain of 2 tons but it is stated to stand 4 tons with safety. specific gravity is between 3 and 4 tons, its diis small, and it is flexible as an ordinary rope are great advantages, but the sets off on the other

side are numerous and most important.

In the first place, there is no wire for the return current, and the conducting wire itself is ridiculously small (1-16th of an inch in diameter,) when it is considered that it is intended to carry a current for nearly 3,000 miles. The latter is a most series fault; so also is covering the outside with so fine? description of wires that three months rust will entirely destroy them. But the greatest fault of all it that, in our judgement, the whole cable is constructed on a wrong principle. In a previous article on the subject of marine telegraphic communication, at pointed out the errors which have already led to the pointed out the errors which have already led to destruction of so many cables, and the simple manner in which they are remedied by Mr. Allen's patents. This Atlantic cable, though with regard to lightness and cheapteess, a step in the right direction, is still not in the right path. Whenever a cable is one structed with spiral wires round a soft core, and severe strain in paying it out must, by stretching the outside wires, either attenuate or break the copy conductor or injure its insulation. This is a supplemental to the conductor of the conductor of the conductor. This is a supplemental than the conductor of the conductor of the conductor of the conductor. This is a supplemental than the conductor of the co can easily understand. At the lowest computation the Atlantic cable will stretch two feet per mile, the deepest parts where it must be laid, six miles to be suspended at one time.

What becomes of the cond of 1-16th of an iach wire, and quite